NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIV.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1845. [No. 3.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

[The last No. of the Indiana Farmer and Gardener, edited, we believe, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, contains a request that we would re-publish, from the 5th vol. of this paper, "the description of the *Scolytus Pyri*, by Prof. Peck: also, the description of it by Dr. Harris." We annex the articles to which we presume the editor refers.—*Ed. Far.*]

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

Mr Fessenden—Some notice has already been taken in the papers of this town, of a disease which has recently appeared in the Pear trees of this vicinity, and upon my return from the city, I was grieved to find it had become extensive, and threatens to be entirely destructive of that fine fruit. * * Among my own young and most thrifty trees, large branches are seared, the leaves apparently scorched as by fire, and the smaller twigs blighted and perished.

I send you two small branches, which *fortyeight* hours since, were green and vegetating, now dry and shriveled as from a year's decay. The disease, so far as I have had opportunity to notice it, appears in the sudden discoloration of the leaf, which becomes uniformly brown, like the effect of a winter's frost, and in other instances, black in spots or parts, having the appearance of being stained with ink, or some dark liquid—and the decay of the limb is rapidly downward to the trunk. My quince bushes are attacked in the same manner, branches of which I also send for your inspection. These trees were all imported by me a few years since, from the excellent nursery of Mr Prince, of Flushing, were then healthy and vigorous, and have hitherto flourished in a remarkable degree. The soil in which they stand, is a deep and warm, but a sufficiently moist loam, cultivated with the hoe, and occasionally dressed with small quantities of compost manure. Quince bushes, however, in a drier and lighter soil, are affected in a similar way.

I have also observed that small limbs, and particularly scions upon the engrafted apple trees, in some instances, exhibit the same appearance. A *malady*, (for I cannot but regard it as such, rather than the result of occasional injury from the sting of insects, which it has been considered by some,) of so alarming indication, calls for an immediate and earnest inquiry into the cause, that if happily, the means may seasonably be discovered to arrest its rapid and ruinous progress.

* * * * *

Your obed't friend and serv't,

LEVI LINCOLN.

Worcester, July 17, 1826.

[Mr Fessenden handed the foregoing to Hon. John Lowell, the then President of the Mass. Ag. Society, and received from him the following communication on the subject:]

Editor of the New England Farmer:—Sir—I have examined the shoots of the pear and quince trees, sent to you by His Excellency Gov. Lincoln, the leaves and stalks of which were in a blasted state; and have read with interest the letter addressed to you by him. At your request, I now give the result of my observation on this *apparent* disease. I have known such an effect to be produced on the pear for more than forty years, and although I have seen two or three fine pear trees entirely destroyed by it (twenty years since,) yet its ravages have not been considerable. There are now in sight of my windows, on my own and my neighbors' grounds, upwards of two hundred pear trees, and the disease in question always appears every season on one or more of them, yet I have never known more than three destroyed by it. I will describe the effects of the apparent disease, for disease in the tree itself, it is not.

In the latter end of June or in July, one or more limbs of a tree in the fullest vigor, with fruit often upon them, and with shoots of the same year, perhaps 18 inches long, full of sap, suddenly appear blasted; in three days the wood becomes dry and hard, and the fruit itself is dessicated, and so hard as to be cut with difficulty with a knife. The effect, in short, is precisely the same as if you had sawed off the limb and thrown it on the woodpile; and so it ought to be, for in effect it has been sawed off by the teeth or rather instruments of a minute insect.

This partial effect in a vigorous tree, led me to suspect it to be the work of an insect. The first tree of mine which was attacked in this manner, was a healthy St. Michael's pear: it was filled with fruit, and four large limbs were thus attacked at once and perished—this was in 1818, in the month of June. As I had detected the insect which is the enemy of the White Pine, and which so often entirely destroys the beauty and value of that tree in the forest, and had succeeded in extirpating it, or materially checking its depredations in my own grounds, I was led to hope that the blast of the pear tree might also be occasioned by a wood-eating insect, and I was the more encouraged to hope this, since the case was so rare, as I may say entirely anomalous, of a tree being in a perishing state in some parts, and in high health in others.

I cut off one of the diseased limbs, and spent many hours before I detected the cause of the evil. The insect is so small, its place of operation so concealed, (no external hole or swelling to lead you to detect it,) that it requires much care to find it. Yet when discovered, the injury was quite sufficient to produce all the effect: he had eaten from the root of a bud, behind which, *probably*, the egg was deposited, following the course of the eye of the bud into the pith, which he had consumed, together with all the heart-wood. He had then gone into the chrysalis state, in the scene of his depredations, and was in the perfect state when I found him. I carried the branch and insect to Professor Peck, who soon ascertained that it was the perfect insect of a wood-eating larva, of which the genus was known, though the species was new. I afterwards found others of them; and this day, after I saw you, I detected a hole which had been made by one of these insects, precisely like that to be seen in the plate accompanying Prof. Peck's description, and have no doubt that any patient and curious investigator will find them in every diseased limb. To make this examination more easy, I would remark, that you ought to begin *below*, not in the centre of the blasted limb. If an insect should saw off a twig eight feet below its extremity, it would begin to die *first at the top*. The hole or space eaten will be found at the root of some bud, and in the centre of the twig.

As soon as I knew the cause of the disease, I applied the same remedy which I had done for the white pine eater. I cut off all the affected limbs quite close to the main stem, and far below all disease, and burnt them. I extirpated the disease from the tree, and ten years have elapsed without its reappearance. The very day you called upon me with Gov. Lincoln's letter, I found another healthy tree attacked, and have proceeded in the same manner. You was present at the extirpation of the diseased limbs, one of which had contained the insect whose destructive operations I now exhibit to you.

There are those who are incredulous as to this minute insect's being the cause of this evil. I can only say, that on all subjects of this sort, I never seek for two solutions when one is sufficient.

The degree of injury which Professor Peck, and many others, as well as myself, saw inflicted by this insect, is sufficient to destroy an oak, or an elm, or the most stately tree. Did this indeed do it? Yes, no human art could have made so regular and beautiful an incision. The size and form of the opening was such as such an insect could make. The insect was of a genus which subsists on wood.

The remedy is instant extirpation of the limb affected. I applied this remedy, and the disease ceased. These are my reasons for believing that the insect named by Mr Peck, "*Scolytus Pyri*," is the cause of the apparent disease called Fire Blight, on pear trees. I think you had better publish part of Professor Peck's letter, and refer to the plate in No. 3, vol. iv. of the Mass. Agricul. Journal. Its mode of working cannot be well understood without a plate. I send you a diseased piece of my pear tree, in which you can see the hole which the Scolytus made, and by opening it, you will perceive the extent of his operations. The insect is very small—only one-tenth of an inch long.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

J. LOWELL.

Prof. Peck's notice of the insect mentioned above by Mr Lowell, may be found in an article published in the Mass. Agricul. Journal, for Jan. 1817, from which we have extracted the following, and subjoined a figure of the *Scolytus Pyri*, in its perfect form, and a representation of the wood in which the insect lodges during its larva or grub state. Prof. Peck says:

"For several years past, the ends of the branches of the Pear tree have been observed to perish suddenly, insomuch that it has been attributed to lightning. Mr Lowell, believing that it was caused by insects, on examining the dead part of the branch, proved the correctness of his judgment. He presented me one of the insects with a part of the branch, which contained it in its perfect state.

"The branches attacked by this insect are known by their leaves withering and turning brown.—This happens in June or July; the insect has then passed through its pupa or chrysalis state, and acquired its perfect form. As it is only after it has arrived at this period, that it can continue the species, it is probable that it deposits its eggs before the month of August is passed. The egg is probably deposited behind a bud, i. e. between the bud and the stem, and is hatched soon after; the larva or grub eats its way inward through the sap, into the hardest part of the wood.

"The piece of a branch which I had, was three years old; it had, therefore, one layer of sap and two of wood. The grub had eaten the inner layer of wood, a part of the medulla or pith, and about half of the second layer of wood, in a circular direction, leaving the albernum or sap-wood untouched, except at its exit. This is shown at Fig. 2, which, represents the end of the wood at the place where the insect was lodged. The external dark circle represents the bark; the centre, the medulla; the other dark portion is the excavation made by the grub.

"The genus to which this insect belongs, is Scolytus. Of this genus it is an undescribable species. It is precisely 1-10 or 10-100 of an inch in length, 4-100 in diameter; of a deep brown color, the legs and the antennæ paler and of a rust color; the thorax in front is rough with small tubercles which point upward, and is studded with erect bristles, as are also the elytra or wing-cases and other parts of the body. The elytra are striated with slightly impressed points, and between the series of points are rows of bristles. The plane of the anterior opening of the thorax, which receives the head, is nearly at right angles with that which joins the abdomen, so that the head is entirely underneath. The eyes are oblong, and the antennæ inserted at their lower and anterior edge. This species may be called Scolytus Pyri.

"The mischievous effects of this minute insect are observed in June and July; the dead part of the branches of the pear tree should be immediately cut off and burnt without delay, as the insects have not left them."

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

A NEW STRAWBERRY.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the cultivators and lovers of good fruit, a new strawberry of great excellence, which we saw last week in the garden of Henry Codman, Esq., in Roxbury. It was raised from the seed by his gardener, Mr. Geo. Belford, who does honor to his profession by his skill and good taste. He calls it *Codman's Seedling*, in honor to the proprietor of the grounds, and if this fruit on extensive cultivation equals our expectation, it will be a great and lasting honor. Mr. Belford procured the seed from a friend, and he knows not its origin, excepting it was not in this section. He raised the first plant four years ago.

This strawberry is superior in size and flavor; it appears to be a good bearer, and Mr. B. thinks it is very hardy. The runners are very strong and vigorous, and the foliage rather thin, which gives the fruit a good exposure to the sun. We have not cultivated strawberries extensively, as most of our days have been spent in a part of the country where nature furnished an abundance of this fruit in great excellence; but for several years we have carefully examined the various kinds cultivated in this section, (excepting Ross's Phœnix, which has been very lately, and only to a small extent, introduced) and some of the most famous in the same garden with this new variety, and it is larger, and of decidedly superior flavor to any one of them, and we think a greater bearer also.

We have never seen a strawberry under ordinary cultivation. We picked a few of the largest that immediately presented themselves, and these not quite ripe, as the first had just been picked, and they measured *one and a half inches in length and over one in diameter.* As to its flavor, very few of the cultivated kinds rival it, and none exceed it. The flavor is about equal to the native strawberry, and much resembles it, excepting a peculiarity resembling the pine apple. The flavor is remarkably fine and delicate. It is multiform, giving it a pleasing diversity, in our view, as we are fond of variety. Some few of the berries are nearly round, others oblong, but the most are long and pointed—some are rather flat, others flat on one side and round on the other. Some flattened at the point only, others spreading out and parted at the summit, as though two had grown together; and various other forms, to suit purchasers, as they are large enough to retail singly.

The reader will please consider that our remarks are general, from a general inspection of this new fruit, in a single location. Our object is to bring it into favorable notice, that it may have a fair trial in various locations, and by the side of other well known valuable varieties. While the cultivator is multiplying his plants, with a view to extensive cultivation, he will be learning the value of this variety from his own experience.

It ripens in a favorable time, immediately after the early Virginia, say in the latter part of June and first of July, continuing two or three weeks in succession. Mr. B. has a few plants to dispose of, and we would advise those who take an interest in cultivating the strawberry to try them. We think that in size and flavor it will exceed every other kind, and it promises well in every respect.—*Bost. Cult.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 12, 1845.

By the President of the Society, a basket of Knevett's Giant Raspberries—this variety is a great bearer, flesh firm, and bids fair to be a favorite with the cultivators.

Cheever Newhall, Esq. Vice President of the Society, also presented specimen's of Knevett's Giant and Nottingham Raspberries—the specimens were very much alike.

By Capt. N. Mayhew, of Roxbury, fine specimens of Bigarreau Cherries.

By Mrs Spaulding, South Reading, two fine Lemons.

Professor Webster, of Cambridge, fine Gooseberries.

Aaron D. Williams, Esq. of Roxbury, fine specimens of Cherries and Mulberries.

John Fisk Allen, Esq. of Salem, Peach, Early Crawford, (extra fine,) Grosse Mignonne and Royal George; Nectarines, Golden and Elruge, both very beautiful—also Franconia and White Antwerp Raspberries.

Otis Johnson, Esq. of Lynn, exhibited three boxes of the black Tartarean, and two boxes of the White Bigarreau Cherries. These specimens were the finest and largest we ever saw—truly might they be called extra fine.

Capt. Lovett, of Beverly, Knevett's Giant Raspberries (fine) also fine specimens of the ever bearing Ohio do.

E. E. Bradshaw, Esq. Charlestown, several boxes of Mason's Seedling Raspberries.

Hovey & Co. Fastolff Raspberries, (high flavored.)

Messrs Winship, Brighton, fine specimens of Mulberries and Raspberries.

Mr Samuel N. Johnson, Gooseberries.

Mr John Hovey, Gooseberries.

Mr Azel Bowditch, Roxbury, Peaches.

Mr Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport, Franconia Raspberries.

Mr John Owen, Cambridge, Cherries, Black Mazzard—Goosberries Native purple, green do.—Currants, Red and White Dutch, Champagne, Black English, and Missouri; Raspberries, Franconia and White Antwerp.

By Mr James Nugent, gardener to Mrs Howard, Brookline, very fine specimens of the Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Chasselas, and Miller's Burgundy grapes.

Mr George Walsh, Cherries, Seedlings, and also Belle de Choisey.

Mr Joseph Perrin, Roxbury, White Antwerp and Franconia Raspberries.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

Vegetables. July 5th. From Thomas Calvin, Newport, R. I., 1 Cucumber of extra size, accidentally omitted last week.

July 12th. From John Nugent, 1 peck of Early White Potatoes.

From Capt. Macondry, one half peck of Early Potatoes.

From Josiah Lovett 3d, 4 fine heads of Palestine Lettuce.

From Orr N. Towne, specimens of Tomatoes.

From W. W. Whielden, Charlestown, specimens of Plum Tomato.

W. B. KINSLEY, *Chairman.*

To Destroy Flies. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle gives the following:—

It is perhaps not generally known that black pepper, not red, is a poison for many insects. The following simple mixture is the best destroyer of the common horse fly. Take equal portions of fine black pepper, fresh ground, and sugar—say enough of each to cover a ten cent piece—moisten and mix it well with a teaspoonful of milk, a little cream is better,—keep that in your room and you will keep the flies down. One advantage over other poisons is, that it injures nothing else; and another, that the flies seek the air and never die in the house—the windows being open.

A gentleman in Lowell is said to be so strongly attached to the ten-hour system, that he will not drink root beer, because it *works* more than ten hours per day.—*Times.*

AGRICULTURAL VISITS.—By the Editor.

Farm of Peter Fay, Esq., of Southboro'.

As Mr Fay's farm had often been spoken of as one well cultivated, we had a desire to give it a cursory inspection, and notwithstanding the inconvenience of a visit in hay time, we could not resist the inclination to give him a call before his crops had all been harvested. So we packed ourself into the cars, one fine day last week, and were soon landed at the Southboro' depot, and preferring our own locomotive machinery to the refinement of a carriage, by the diligent putting one foot before the other, the distance of near four miles between the depot and Mr Fay's farm, was soon overcome. We received a hearty welcome by the hospitable proprietor, whom we found busy among his men in the hay field—following the principle that "He who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive"—and on this principle he must have practiced ever since the farm has been in his possession, in order to have brought it into its present state.

His farm is a large one, embracing 240 acres, over 200 of which is in a body, divided into two nearly equal parts by a county road. The soil is naturally strong and good: most of it was bushy and full of rocks and stones. During the last 15 years, a great portion of it has been subdued—the bushes killed and cleared of stone—the latter no trifling job, if we might judge from the numerous monumental stone heaps and walls which are to be found on the premises. We ascended one of these heaps, which measured 16 rods in circumference and 12 feet high—all composed of small stones—and in various directions we noticed other deposits of the same material. The whole farm is enclosed with substantial stone walls of massive structure, some of the thick, double walls, measuring 7 feet through: in one place, the wall and the stones piled up beside it, measured a rod in width. Mr Fay seems to have devised various ways to get rid of the stones: we observed he had taken out the loam by the road-side, to a considerable depth, and filled in with small stones, thereby draining and improving the road, procuring materials for his compost heap, and getting rid of the stones.

We think Mr Fay must not only have been a very industrious man, but also a very patient and persevering one. If any one should doubt it, it is only necessary for him to point to his stone walls and stone heaps, and no further proof will be required. Originally a very rough and stony farm, a great proportion of it has been converted into beautiful, smooth and fertile fields, and a stranger would hardly believe that so great a change could have been effected in so short a space of time as it has been done by the indefatigable efforts of Mr Fay. By looking into an adjoining pasture where the ground had been plowed, and the stones not removed, we could judge of the immense labor that had been performed. To accomplish so much, a system has been pursued. By taking hold of a piece every year in good earnest, removing the bushes, digging and carting off the surface stones, then plowing, cultivating, carrying off the stones again, and seeding down to grass. His course is, cultivation with potatoes, Indian corn and English grain three years; then pasture as many years more; tillage again; and by this process, his pastures are always good. He is careful not to feed too close, as this he thinks very injurious.

Formerly, butter was the most important product of the farm, but within a few years past, the milk has been disposed of for the Boston market, at the rate of 8 cents per gallon in summer, and 10 in winter, delivered on or near the farm, and this is considered more profitable than to make into butter. Not so many swine are kept as when butter was made, consequently not so much manure from them; but this deficiency is made up by the improved mode of saving the liquid and other manure from the cows. Mr Fay has a cellar under the cow-house, where every particle of the droppings is saved. In pleasant weather, the cattle are kept in the yard, where there is a good depth of loam carted in; this is plowed every week, and thus by autumn becomes very rich and fine.

The cattle have a never-failing supply of water in the yard, which is conveyed from a fine spring at some distance, in lead pipes, at great expense. From the same source, the house is supplied; there is also a large tank by the road-side, under a delightful shade, where the bubbling water is ever fresh and tempting to the wearied traveller and his jaded team. We heard one traveller remark to another, as they were refreshing their horses with the water, and themselves by the shade, that this convenience was worth a thousand dollars to the public: we thought ourselves it was truly so, and that a great benefit had been conferred on the traveler in its construction.

Mr Fay sows liberally. We were shown a field of oats containing 10 acres, very heavy, which we should judge would not yield less than 60 bushels to the acre. He had manured liberally, and sowed 4 bushels of oats to the acre. Part of this field was seeded down to grass, and we were informed that spring sowing of grass-seed had been successful.

Another field of seven acres was devoted to Indian corn. The grub-worm had made considerable havoc, but what remained looked very promising, though not so forward as usual at this season of the year.

The grass on this farm, as well as on all the farms we have seen within the last fortnight, is comparatively light, though we saw some fields which will, no doubt, turn out two tons to the acre.

Mr Fay has paid much attention to the cultivation of fruit, especially apples. He had grafted over many old trees of inferior fruit, with superior marketable varieties, which now produce abundantly. He has also cherries in great variety, pears, peaches, plums, &c.

Mr Fay informed us that he would sell one-half of his farm, or about 100 acres south of the road, at a fair rate, to any person of good character, who might be in want of a fine farm. As we have looked over this portion of his premises with considerable attention, we can give farther information to those who may be disposed to purchase such a place. Mr F. is fully satisfied that he has too much land, requiring more care to carry it on, without any more profit than could be derived from one-half of it. Our great wonder is, that he has been enabled to keep so large a farm in so fine and profitable a condition. He has succeeded so well on a large scale, we can hardly conceive the results, when his mind shall be concentrated on a smaller extent of territory.

A continuation of our agricultural visits, must be deferred for another week.

The Toad.—Boys usually consider the hapless toad, "the most deformed and hideous of all animals," as it has been called—and what is worse, a butt for every cruel and idle urchin to aim at, and without sufficient reason, the poor thing is treated with almost universal disgust. By some it is thought to be venomous, but this is unfounded; for though the glands on the back secrete an acrid and milk white humor, there is no evidence of its being poisonous; and the limpid water it discharges when alarmed is said to be by no means deleterious; both of which, in all probability, are only engines of defence against its natural enemies. We well know that a cat will scratch, and a dog or parrot will bite, when provoked; and why should we despise a toad for defending itself when attacked or disturbed? It is true that this reptile is not very beautiful nor prepossessing in its appearance; for it is heavy and lazy in its gait, with a bloated body and carbuncled skin; but look at its beautiful bright eyes, which may vie with those of the hawk, or the perch; and when its valuable services are taken into account, it is to be hoped that it will be considered as deserving of a snug corner in the garden or the conservatory, where it may be petted and cherished like any other domesticated animal, and where its curious and interesting habits may be observed at leisure.—*Amer. Agricult.*

BONE MANURE.

The farmers on Long Island have been using this article for about fifteen years, and are now making golden harvests as the fruits of their experiments. It was introduced there by an Englishman, who first commenced grinding bone in this country; and so incredulous as to its value did he find the farmers in his neighborhood, that he could scarcely dispose of a bushel to any one. He therefore purchased, in the vicinity of Hempstead, a farm, which was reduced so low as to scarcely produce a crop worth harvesting; but, by a judicious application of ground bones, he made it the most fertile of any in its neighborhood. So practical a demonstration of the advantages of bones as this, could not be resisted, and extreme incredulity gave way to the greatest confidence; and it is now very extensively employed by the largest farmers on the Island, some of whom now use from 500 to 1,000 bushels per annum with success and profit.

When it is applied on corn, it is first mixed in a compost with barn yard manure or swamp muck, in proportion as 1 to 2, and after fermenting two or three weeks, applied in the hill; but wheat, rye, oats, and buckwheat, are the crops mostly chosen for its application. On these the bone dust is sown broad-cast, and harrowed in. The quantity used in this way is from 35 to 56 bushels per acre, according to the previous strength of the soil. For grass lands it answers well, more especially such as have been depastured for some time by milk cows, or other stock. The reason why it acts so beneficially here is, that the animals have exhausted the lands in a great measure of their phosphates, and the bones restore it again to the land, they abounding with 50 to 75 per cent. of phosphate. Another important effect of the application of bone is, that they have a tendency to prevent clover *heaving out.* The clover can be top-dressed any time convenient before September, and just previous to the frost setting in, say the last of November, and the field should be heavily rolled with a common roller. The bones and the rolling tend to stiffen and bind the soil, and make the action of frost less powerful upon the clover roots.

Old bones, and such as are *hard boiled,* are not near so valuable as fresh ones, especially in their lasting qualities. R. M. Bailey.

Hempstead, Long Island.

—*Amer. Agricult.*

ENTOMOLOGY—KILLING WORMS WITH SALT, &c.

Very often a paragraph gets started, and goes rounds, (as one has done lately,) stating that an application of salt to plants, will keep them from being killed by worms; or that salt so used will actually kill the worms. How much injury is done by such recommendations, it is impossible to tell; but if any one having plants exposed to the depredations of worms, should think to preserve them by following such prescriptions, he will be very likely to be disappointed. We are authorized to say this from experience, having often tried salt as a protection against worms, and never found it to answer. We have placed it around corn, cucumbers, cabbages, &c., in such quantity that the plants suffered from it, without its having the least apparent effect to check the worms. The "cut worms," or those which do their work above ground, cutting off the plant at its surface, crawl over the salt without noticing it, and the worms which work underground, feeding on the roots, "pursue the even tenor of their way," alike undisturbed. We once put five different species of worms in a stone-jar with earth. The earth was kept moist and salted at various times—turning out the earth and counting the worms every two or three days, to see if the salt occasioned the death of any, or in any way affected them. Finding all "alive and well" at each counting, we continued to salt them till we had applied at the rate of over forty bushels to the acre, with no difference in the result. The occurrence of an accident broke off the experiment, which prevented us from ascertaining the precise quantity of salt which an acre would require to kill the worms that might be in the soil. But, as before remarked, we have ascertained from several trials, that it will take less salt to kill vegetation, than it would to kill worms; so that in conducting an experiment, the former consequence may be first expected.

In articles written on the subject of insects, there is too frequently an indefiniteness, and in some cases an inconsistency, which renders them worse than useless, as they only promulgate error. Great mistakes are committed from an ignorance of the habits of insects, particularly of their transformations. All insects when they have acquired their full growth in the larva or worm state, pass into the chrysalis or pupa, and thence into the perfect or fly state. Those of the same species, placed under the same circumstances, hatch nearly at the same time, and of course finish their first period and are changed to the chrysalis altogether. From the time they are hatched till shortly before they pass to the next stage, their voracity increases, but when they have attained their full growth and the time for transformation arrives, they suddenly cease feeding, and the ordinary observer sees them no more.

Now we have known instances of farmers becoming greatly alarmed at the devastation committed by worms on their field crops; but not having examined with sufficient attention, they did not become aware of the prevalence of the insect, till its size and the wide-spread destruction it had occasioned, showed it to be nearly full grown, and that its predatory labors were, of course, nearly ended. In this state of the case, the farmer, anxious to check the injury, sows his fields at once with salt, ashes, or lime. He sows all alike, however—he makes no experiment which teaches anything—he makes no division of the ground, marked by metes and bounds—applying the supposed remedy to some lots, and not applying it to others—as should be done to understand the results. In a few days, the worms, in accordance with their natural organization and habits, stop eating; and descending into the earth (as is the habit of some tribes,) prepare for transformation. The farmer examines his crops—the mischief has been stopped, the worms are gone, and he exults in the faith that "*salt has done the work for 'em.*"

Another instance of error in entomology, lately met our eye in the *Boston Cultivator*, and from that has been copied extensively into other papers. The writer asserts that "the cut-worm would not be found in corn, were it not planted in sward or sod land. They are the progeny of a species of beetle or other insect, which could never propagate its kind without the aid of dung which is found in grass-fields that have been fed by horses or cattle, and in this they enclose their eggs, and sink them a given distance below the surface."

Here are several errors which may be productive of greater or less injury. In the first place, it is too much to say that "the cut-worm would not be found in corn if it were not planted on sod ground." It may, to be sure, be somewhat uncertain what species of insect is here alluded to under the name of "cut worm," but the term is usually applied to those worms which eat off the young stems of plants, generally at the surface of the ground, though sometimes a slight depth below the surface. They are known by entomologists under the name of *Agrotididæ*, or Field Moths. The group includes several species—we cannot say how many are known in this country—we have been acquainted with five or six; but none of them are "beetles," as this writer supposes—they are all *moths*, or millers. We ascertained this more than twenty years ago, by taking some of the larva as they were about to pass into the chrysalis state and confining them till their transformation was completed. Dr. Harris has well described these insects. He says—"Most of these moths come forth in July and August, and soon afterwards lay their eggs in the ground, in plowed fields, gardens, and meadows."

The assertion of the writer in the Boston Cultivator, that "the insect could never propagate its kind without the aid of *dung* in grass fields which have been fed by horses or cattle," must have been made without a proper knowledge of the subject, and the same remark will apply to the *history* of the insect. The worm, he says, "is the progeny of a species of beetle, *or other insect*"! This statement, *in one or the other of its parts*, is undoubtedly correct! But from what follows in regard to the eggs being deposited in "*dung*," the writer had evidently taken the dung-ball beetle, (*scarabaus relictus?*) as the parent of the "cut worm!" Many persons may have seen numbers of cut worms on meadows where cattle and horses were never pastured, and where none of their "dung" could be found. The insect is found mostly on sod grounds, but the eggs are laid, as stated by Dr. Harris, in the above quotation, "in plowed fields, gardens, and meadows," and the larva are of course found more or less in all these situations.—*Alb. Cult.*

Writing of Hon. Henry Clay's farm, a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says: "The carriage course leading to the house, is lined with locust, cypress, cedar, and other rare trees, and the rose, ivy, and jasmine were clustering about them, and peeping through the boughs like so many laughing fairies."

FOWLS IN YARDS.

Hens kept in small yards, often acquire the habit of plucking out each other's feathers. Some particular individuals, generally the cocks, are made the subjects to be despoiled of their plumage for the amusement or satisfaction of the rest. The habit sometimes becomes so inveterate, that it is almost impossible to check it, and the plucking is continued till the victims are stripped almost naked, till in some cases even their crops and entrails are torn out. We could never fully understand the cause of this unnatural appetite, though from its being seldom seen in fowls which have their liberty, it seems reasonable that it is induced by confinement. But whether it results from mere fretfulness, or from a want of some kinds of food which they are able to procure when allowed to run at large, is uncertain.

When fowls are allowed to select their food, as they do when unconfined, it consists of a great variety. Besides all kinds of grain, they eat largely of grass or green vegetables, as well as animal substances. The animal food is generally supplied by insects—worms, beetles, grasshoppers, &c. As condiments, they eat flinty gravel and lime; frequently taking liberal draughts of water. They dust themselves in clean, fine sand, if they can get it; but ashes, if not too strong, may perhaps be better. It is obvious that their food when they are kept in a confined state, should conform as nearly as possible to what they would prefer if allowed to choose for themselves. A patch of clean grass should, if practicable, be allowed in their enclosure, and as a substitute for insects, butchers' offals might be given them. If they have not sufficient grass, they should be fed twice a day with lettuce, cabbage, or tender plantain leaves, of all which they are fond. We have noticed that they appear to prefer lucerne to almost any other herbage, and on this account it might be an object to have their yard well set with this plant. Gravel and lime, or pounded limestone, must not be omitted, and it must be *fresh and clean.*

It seems strange that fowls should quietly submit to have their feathers drawn out in the manner described. We have seen roosters stand perfectly still while two or three hens were round them, each occasionally plucking a feather, which was generally swallowed. A little cringing by the rooster, when a feather required an uncommon *jerk.* [Perhaps this springs from *gallantry.*] When a spot on the body of the fowl is once plucked bare, it is generally kept so—the young feathers just as they appear through the skin, seeming to be preferred. They are then full of bloody juices. Can any one explain the cause of this morbid appetite?—*Alb. Cult.*

WATERING TREES, &c.

The spring has been unfavorable for newly set trees. We have observed many persons copiously watering young trees and garden plants.

In many cases much water is a positive injury. The roots draw up a larger supply of liquid than there is vigor in the tree to digest or appropriate. In such cases the tissue is enfeebled, the roots decay, and the tree perishes in the trying heats of July and August.

It often happens that wetting the tree itself is much better than watering the root. Take a watering pot and drench the leaves and limbs and trunk several times in a day. In a small tree, a large bunch of cotton or rags may be put in the

crotch and saturated with water. It will gradually trickle down the stem, and also evaporate, keeping the leaves in a moist medium. This trouble is worth while in case of rare trees difficult to be obtained. A tree perspires as readily as an animal or a man. Every leaf is furnished with a stomata, or pores, the number and size of which determine the amount of perspiration. Of course, as they vary in different plants, there is a corresponding difference in the amount which they perspire. Plants which grow in exposed situations, scorched by the sun, have a structure which admits but slight perspiration; while those which grow in the shade and in moist places, perspire copiously.

It is upon this state of facts that watering the tree itself is beneficial. The exhalation from the leaf is diminished, and sap retained within the tree. Besides this the leaf and young green bark absorb some moisture.

Where watering is resorted to, it should not be upon the surface; especially is this injurious in clay soils. The moisture is immediately exhaled, and the sun hardens the wet earth into a crust, nearly as impervious to light and air and moisture, as if it were sheet iron. Let a slight trench be opened, and after the water has sunk away, replace the earth and pulverize it. In this way no baking will take place.

But the best method of watering by the root, is that which is technically denominated *mulching*. Cover the surface of the ground beneath the tree or shrub with three or four inches thickness of coarse, strawy manure. If watered through this, the earth will not bake; the moisture will not evaporate; the root will be shielded from the sun, and enriched by the infiltration of the juices of the manure.—*Indiana Far. and Gard.*

RESUSCITATION OF WORN OUT LAND.

Four years ago, two gentlemen of this city, (Baltimore,) bought each a ten acre lot, adjoining each other, on the road leading through the Canton property to Patapsco neck. At the time of the purchase, these lots were the very pictures of poverty personified, slightly covered with sedge-grass of a stunted growth. Some years previous we had seen them in corn, with stalks about the thickness of a man's thumb; as to ears, there were none—of nubbins even, the produce was scarcely worth gathering. The first spring after these lots came into the possession of their present owners, they each plowed his respective lot as deep as strong double horse teams and good plows could plow it, then put on thirty double horse cartloads to the acre, of compost formed of street dirt and stable manure; then cross-plowed the manure in some 4 inches deep, spread a hundred bushels of soapboilers' ashes to the acre, broadcast; harrowed and rolled their ground, listed it 4 feet by 2, and planted it in corn, putting a handful of plaster and ashes on each hill. The product was 86 bushels of good sound shelled corn to the acre.

The cultivation of the corn, after the first plowing, was with the cultivator and hoe, the object of the proprietors being to maintain a flat surface, with the view of seeding the lots down in grass. In August, after the corn had been laid by, the harrow was passed through the rows, and a peck of timothy seed and 8 lbs. of clover seed, sown upon each acre, which was harrowed in with a light harrow.

The grass seed took well, and has produced from two and a half to three tons of excellent hay to the acre last year and the year before. We saw these lots a few weeks since, and from their luxuriant appearance, we should judge that their yield the present year, will be equal to that of the two preceding years.

To enable the uninitiated to understand what is meant by soapboilers' ashes, we will remark that they are spent ashes, and generally contain about two-fifths of lime in their composition; so that he who uses them, both ashes and limes his land at one and the same time.

A great horror is generally entertained at buying worn-out lands—and, indeed, where means and plenty of money are not at hand to improve them, this horror is very justly entertained; for no amelioration can be produced until you restore to the soil the elements of fertility of which it may have been deprived by long continued and improvident culture—but where the soil has been *once good*, it is an easy matter, with the proper kind of manure and plenty of it, to restore its wonted fertility. That such is the case, the lots in question offer the strongest evidence. For from a state of abject poverty, they were brought up, by a single manuring, to a state of the highest fertilization, and have now, for the third year thereafter, maintained it.

The facts presented by this instance of restoring lands, once good, after being impoverished by an improper course of culture, should not be without its *moral*, as they hold out inducements to the owners of such lands to exert themselves by all possible means, to accumulate manures and apply them to their exhausted fields, as there are none so poor but may be brought up by proper applications, in sufficient quantities, of vegetable, animal and mineral manures—and they point too, with unerring certainty, to the propriety of undertaking the improvement of no more land at a time than can be well improved. We are very certain that neither of these lots, unaided by manure, would haue produced more than 15 bushels of corn to the acre, and yet we see these poverty-stricken soils brought up in a single season, to the capacity of yielding 86 bushels, being over five times that quantity, and continuing their fertility for four years in succession, with every prospect of a thorough restoration having been effected.—*Amer. Far.*

THE BORER.

We seldom see any of these flies till the latter part of June. They make their exit from the trees at that time, as you will see if you watch them, from the gimlet holes that you may find within ten inches of the surface of the soil.

You will see these holes, one-sixth of an inch in diameter, in the body of the quince, the apple, the yellow locust, and the white ash. In these last two, you will often find the holes, whence the fly makes its exit, several feet from the ground, because the bark is so rough that cavities are there found where the eggs may be deposited.

But in the quince and the apple tree, you will generally find the holes near the earth, within ten inches of the ground or root of the tree where the eggs are laid.

The course we advise to pursue in orchards that are infested, is to wash the trunks of the trees with strong lye after the eggs are laid. And a washing previously will have a good effect to drive off the fly. Look to your trees in some dull day in July, and you may find the eggs close to the surface of the earth on the body of the tree. They are of a brownish color, of the size of a brass pin's head. she lays ten eggs in this form, o o o o o and we have no doubt that a wash of strong lye will destroy them either before or after hatching, for leached ashes heaped around a tree, have answered the purpose of preventing a new deposit of eggs, and the tree has recovered.

If the trees cannot be washed more than once in a summer, we should prefer washing after the eggs are hatched—that is, after the middle of July. You will then be most likely to catch them, as it is believed that all the eggs are laid before July is out. But we feel confident that washing at any time before the young white worms have completely buried themselves under the bark, will prove fatal to them.

Some orchards at a distance from the seaboard, have not been infested with these borers. Any farmer may soon ascertain, by examining his trees in July, whether the borer is at work. He should examine the trunks of his trees at the roots. If the young worms have made an entrance, or are making one, he will find fresh chips of their make, of the color of the bark of the tree inside.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Mr Ellsworth, in his report, says: "Labor-saving machines are being introduced with still greater success. Mowing and reaping, will, it is believed, soon be chiefly performed, on smooth land, by horse power. Some have regretted that modern improvements make important changes of employment; but the march of the arts and sciences is onward, and the greatest good of the greatest number, is the motto of the patriot. This is promoted by facilities in production, whether in manufactures or agriculture; and if we are to compete with the world at large, we must readily embrace the offers of genius and skill."

Important—if true.—It is said you may take an old piece of herds-grass, that at present yields less than half a ton to the acre, and at the end of five years, without breaking up, fresh seeding, or manuring in any way whatever, you can raise the crop to two and a half tons per acre, merely by permitting the grass to stand until the seed will just vegetate, before cutting; and further, that the hay will be better than if cut earlier. By mowing the crop sooner than that, the roots bleed and die out; and that is the reason why a second crop does not spring till a long time after.—*Michigan Far.*

To Prevent Must or Mowburn in Hay.—Take a number of smooth poles, lay the butt-ends outside, so that they may be easily pulled out; let the mow or stack settle for a few days; then pull them out; this will leave a passage for the air into the hay, that will insure it against must or mowburn, for some distance around the holes.—*Ib.*

Beets.—A farmer in Detroit says—"The last season I grated about a bushel of the sugar beet to a fine pulp, and pressed the juice therefrom, of which I obtained six gallons. I put the same in a vinegar barrel, which was entirely empty, and in less than two weeks I had as good and as pleasant vinegar as I ever obtained from cider, and was equally as strong and clear."

The Cincinnati Atlas says the wheat crop this year will be amply sufficient to supply all the mar

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1845.

THE FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA—or the Culture, Propagation and Management, in the Garden and Orchard, of Fruit Trees generally; with descriptions of all the finest varieties of Fruit, native and foreign, cultivated in this country. By A. J DOWNING. Illustrated with many engravings. New York and London: Wiley & Putnam.

For clearness and perspicuity, this work is unequalled by any extant, evincing an amount of personal experience and extensive research which nothing but the most careful and close investigation could attain. We predict for it an extensive circulation, and that it will speedily become a standard work on the subject of which it treats, in this country, and one of great interest to the pomologist on the other side of the Atlantic.

Some of its features are entirely new, such as the table of forms, with illustrations of the terms used, and allusions to certain varieties as examples, thereby establishing an uniform system and enabling the cultivator to understand what is meant by the figure used to describe the shape. Thus with the Pear, on p. 330: "In describing pears, we shall, as usual, designate the size by comparison, as follows: *Large*, as the Beurre D el or Bartlett; *medium*, as the Doyenne or Virgalieu; *small*, as the Seckel. With regard to the form, *pyriform*, as the Beurre Bosc; *obtuse-pyriform*, as the Bartlett; *obovate*, (egg-shaped reversed,) as the Doyenne or Virgalieu; *turbinate*, (top-shaped,) as the Dearborn's Seedling; *roundish*, as the Gansel's Bergamot"

And again: "With regard to the texture of the flesh; *buttery*, as the Doyenne or Bartlett; *crisp*, as the Summer Bonchretien; *juicy*, as the Napoleon and St. Germain; as, in apples, the blossom end is called the *eye*, the remains of the blossom found there, the *calyx*, and the hollow in which it is placed, the *basin*."

The chapters on the Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum, are full of useful information, the descriptions being accurately delineated with engravings and outlines of the natural size, and embracing all the new and remarkable varieties of our own country, and of foreign origin, many of which have never appeared in any other work, and several that are peculiar to the region where the author resides. About 900 varieties of fruit are particularly described in this work, and more than 200 figured.

The remarks on transplanting—the time—the proper size of the trees to be chosen—the selection of varieties adapted to various sections of our country—the diseases and enemies—the pruning of the peach tree—the review of Knight's and Van Mons' theories—the instructions for cross-breeding and raising new varieties—are all to be commended as worthy of the consideration of the cultivator.

The key to French names, with their correct pronunciation, is valuable to the linguist as well as the uneducated, (horticultural terms being frequently of an arbitrary character,) and will supply a desideratum much needed, and expressed in so plain a manner that "he who runs may read."

From the known abilities and critical observation of the author—his extensive correspondence with the most experienced horticulturists of this and other countries, and in particular for his unwearied and indefatigable labors of many years, the results of which he has given to the public in the volume under notice—it is to be recommended as containing a greater amount of pomological information than any other American work, and as deserving the careful study and attention of the farmer, the amateur, the gardener, and all lovers of fine fruit.

The work is dedicated to Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

GUANO.

MR BRECK—Dear Sir—The introduction of this article into our country, is regarded by many as heralding a new epoch in the history of our agriculture. Very few, apparently, doubt its great efficacy as a stimulant of vegetable life; while its concentrated and portable nature or character—qualities by no means unimportant, in the estimation of any *economical* farmer—seem to bespeak for it a d gree of popularity unprecedented by that of any other article of similar description, now known. I am the last person, assuredly, who would knowingly and intentionally advocate any innovation likely to result injuriously to the agricultural interests of the country; but in reference to guano, I think there can be no doubt whatever of its value, and, consequently, no risk in incurring such expense as will place within the reach of the dubious, the curious, and the sceptical, the means of testing its value, practically, as a manure.

Yours, respectfully,

HANSON D. WHITE.

Windham, Me., June, 1845.

THE BIRCH.

MR BRECK—In answer to your correspondent J. W, we would remark, that we have seen in the northern part of Massachusetts, the White Birch and the Yellow Birch, which have attained great size. The Black Birch is more diffuse about the State. The Birch spoken of by your correspondent, is doubtless a shrub, and is of rapid growth. It attains maturity in about twelve years. There may be other Birch trees, and the other shrubs, as mentioned by Michaux, and it is to be hoped that all the varieties which grow in Massachusetts, may yet be made out in a perfect list.

H.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 12, 1845

Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the past three days, a very fair show of flowers was made in the stands. The prominent feature of the exhibition was the fine array of Carnations and Picotees. Many excellent kinds were to be found in several of the stands, particularly in the large collection of Messrs. Breck & Co. Hovey & Co., the Winships, Mr Johnson, and Mr Barnes. Several beautiful pot plants of Gloxinias were shown by Messrs Hovey & Co.

From M. P. Wilder, President of the Society, Seedling Lilies, three years from seed of Lilium lancifolium album, with crosses of L. speciosum, and other varieties. These Lilies are highly fragrant, and impart a most delicious perfume. Should they prove hardy, and of which we have no doubt, they will be the most magnificent and beautiful plant that has ever been added to our gardens. The color is pure white, spotted and studded with deep lake or crimson frost-work, shaded with rose, and gorgeous as though decked with garnets and precious stones. Mr W. was the first to introduce the new and superb Japan Lilies, discovered by Dr. Van Siebold. He commenced hybridizing them immediately, and from which he obtained more than 400 bulbs, which are now two to four years of age. The present subjects, with the two exhibited at a former meeting, are all that have yet bloomed. These resemble the L. speciosum, and are equal, if not superior in beauty, to that yet scarce and costly plant. If the stock Mr W possesses, should in any good measure, compare with these first specimens, who can imagine the magnificence and beauty of the whole collection when in bloom together?

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., Gloxinia rubra, variegata, bicolor and seedlings; also, a fine plant of Erica savileana, and the following roses and flowers: Rose Mad Souchet, Glorie des Paris, Marquis of Ailsa, Moss Perpetual, Marget, and celina; crassula coccinea, Brachycome iberidifolia, Ipomopsis picta, Carnations, Picotees and Pinks.

From J. Breck & Co., a great variety of Carnation and Picotee Pinks, Verbenas, Dahlias, Phlox Drummondii, Mimulus, Double Stock, Collinsia bicolor, Spiræa palmata, Delphinium in great var.; double Hollyhocks, Petunias, Catanache, double Lychnis, Lilies in var., with a great variety of other annuals and perennials.

From Wm. E. Carter, Carnations and Picotees; Phlox picta and Shepardia; Spiræa palmata, ilicifolia and corymbosa; Rhododendron maximum; Hydrangea arborea, nivalis, quercifolia; Sylphium lacinata; Rudbeckia fulgens; Magnolia glauca; seedling Petunia; Delphinium in var.; Clematis chinosa, Pelargoniums, &c.

From Wm. Kenrick, Geraniums, Hydrangea, Verbenas, Roses, Spiræa Americana rubra, or Great Queen of Meadow, seedling Larkspur in var., Spiræa lobata and double White. Striped Lily, Black Hollyhocks; also, by Miss Russell, a basket of flowers, finely arranged—one large and five small bouquets.

From John Hovey, two bouquets, and Lilium Japonicum.

From Parker Barnes, a great variety of Pinks, Carnations and Verbenas.

From John Arnold, a great var. of Roses.

From Messrs. Winship, a great var. of cut flowers, filling six stands, including fine specimens of Yucca filimentosa, Spiræas, Digitalis, Roses, a great variety of Carnation and Picotee Pinks, and other cut flowers.

From Salsbury & Willot, E. Cambridge, a fine plant of Fuchsia conspicua arborea, 5 feet high: also a beautiful plant of Russellia Juncica.

From Capt. Macondray, two bouquets.

From Thos. Warren, Esq., Portland, by A. G. Greely, a superb bouquet of Moss Roses.

From S. R. Johnson, a great variety of Picotee and Carnation Pinks; Spiræa palmata and other cut flowers.

From John Owen, a variety of cut flowers.

From Sam'l Walker, six bouquets; Spiræa palmata, (fine specimens,) fine clusters of Madame Duprez, and other Roses, scabious, &c.

Premiums Awarded.—The committee award to Messrs Hovey & Co. a gratuity of $5, for the variety of new Gladiolus and Achimenes, which they have exhibited during the last two months.

For Bouquets and Pot Plants exhibited this day: To Miss Russell, a premium of $2, for the best bouquet.

To Messrs. Hovey & Co., a premium of $2, for the best six pot plants.

To Salsbury & Willot, a gratuity of $1, for a superb plant of Fuchsia conspicua arborea.

For the Committee, H. W. DUTTON.

☞Fruit and vegetable reports on 2d page.

A New Test.—Deacon H. used to say his wife had a certain recipe for testing the quality of indigo. It was to fill a milk-pan with pure cold water, and sift a little indigo on the surface: if the indigo was good, it would either sink or swim—*she could n't exactly tell which.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending July 13.

July, 1845.		7 A M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	7	66	84	78	N. W.
Tuesday,	8	72	86	73	N. E.
Wednesday,	9	64	75	70	S. E.
Thursday,	10	59	79	72	E.
Friday,	11	63	92	83	N. W.
Saturday,	12	74	94	86	N.
Sunday,	13	64	71	70	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 14, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 420 Beef Cattle, 1800 Sheep and 700 Swine.

Prices — Beef Cattle —The prices generally obtained would be a reduction of a like quality. We quote Extra, $5.50 a 5.75. First quality, $5,25 a 5,50 Second quality, $5,00 a 5,25. Third quality, $4,50 a 5,00.

Sheep —Lambs from $1,50 to 2,25. Old Sheep from $1,75 to 2,75.

Swine.—A lot of Old Hogs 4 1-2. Small Shoats, entire lot 4c. Selected 5c. At retail from 5 to 6 1 2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 25 a 0 00 per bushel. Red Top 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 7½ to 8c.—Southern, 6½ a 7c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The arrivals of Corn were very light the week past, until Saturday, when they amounted to about 20,000 bushels.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 52 a 53—Southern, round yellow, 50 a 51—Southern flat yellow, 48 a 50—do. do white 45 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 65 a 70—do. Southern, 63 a 68 —Oats, Southern, 00 a 00 — Northern do. 39 to 40—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 24 a 26—Bran, 17 a 18.

FLOUR. The demand has been more animated for a few days past, and sales for the Eastern market rather large.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $4 62 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 37 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low l'd new $4 50 a 4 62—Alexandria, wharf, 4 50 a 4 62 —Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 87 —Extra do. 5 00 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $4 62 a 4 75—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $4 50 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 75 a 4 81— do fancy brands, $5 50 a 5 25—Ohio, via Canal, $4 50 a 4 62—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 12 a 2 25.

PROVISIONS. There has been a fair steady demand for vessels' use and the home trade, at prices within the quoted rates.

Beef—Mess 4 1 10 new bbl. $9 50 a 10 00—Navy—$8 75 a 9 25.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 50 a 00 00—do Clear $13 75 a 14 00 do. Mess, $12 50 a 13 00—do Prime $10 37 a 10 75—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½ —do South and Western, 8 a 8½— Hams, Boston, 00 a 0 — Southern and Western, 9 a 9½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 6 a 8—do new milk, 7½ a 8½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

We have no important change to notice in this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 42 c.--American full blood, do 37 a 38--Do. 3-4 do 35 a 36—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22-- Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a 12--Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10--do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

There has been some inquiry for export since the arrival of the steamer, but nothing done of any note.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 00 a 00 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 00.

EGGS, 12 to 14

HAY TOOLS.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of Hay and Harvest Tools, which will be sold at low prices for cash, viz :

500 doz. Dunn's Scythes, also Taft & Sons, and other manufacturers.
100 doz. Bush Scythes.
50 " Cradle do.
50 " Sickles.
300 " Snaith's various sorts.
600 " Rakes do.
100 " Revolving Horse do.
200 " Hay Forks all sizes.
100 groce Austin's and other Rifles.
100 " Scythe Stones.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 10, 1845.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work ; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

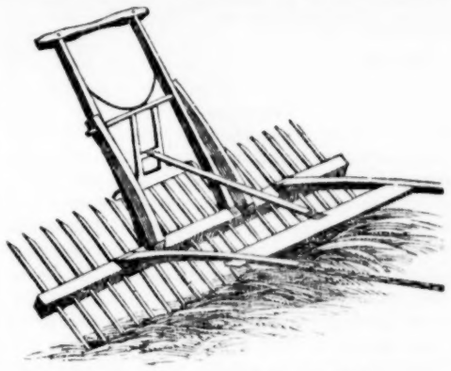
These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak ; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK &

Boston, March 24.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
June 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan ; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
May 7.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen , on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality ; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.

May 28, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.
April 30.

SCYTHES, SNAITHS AND RIFLES,

Of the best descriptions, constantly on hand, at the New-altural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commodore Preble and the Sea Serpent.—Captain Williams had made several prizes, and he returned to port to land his prisoners. He was now ordered to join in the expedition against the enemy's post on the Penobscot, having been put under the orders of Commodore Saltonstall, of the U. S. Navy, for that purpose. It was while thus employed, that an incident occurred to Preble, that is worthy of being recorded, more especially since subsequent events have confirmed its truth. Preble related the matter substantially as follows: The Protector was lying in one of the bays on the eastern coast, which has been forgotten, waiting the slow movements of the squadron. The day was clear and very calm, when a large serpent was discovered outside the ship. The animal was lying on the water quite motionless. After inspecting it for some time with glasses, Capt. Williams ordered Preble to man and arm a large boat, and endeavor to destroy the creature, or at least to go as near to it as he could. The selection of Preble for such a service, proves the standing he occupied among the hardy and daring. The boat thus employed pulled twelve oars and carried a swivel in its bows, besides having its crew armed as boarders. Preble shoved off, and pulled directly towards the monster. As the boat neared it, the serpent raised its head about ten feet above the surface of the water, looking about it. It then began to move slowly away from the boat. Preble pushed on, his men pulling with all their force, and the animal being at no great distance, the swivel was discharged, loaded with bullets. The discharge produced no other effect than to quicken the speed of the serpent, which soon ran the boat out of sight.

There is no question that in after life, Preble occasionally mentioned this circumstance to a few of his intimates. He was not loquacious, and probably saw that he was relating a fact that most persons would be disposed to doubt, and self-respect prevented his making frequent allusion to it. When it is remembered that Preble died long before the accounts of the appearance of a similar serpent were promulgated in this country, it affords a singular confirmation of the latter. Preble stated it as his opinion that the serpent he saw was from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet long, and larger round than a barrel.

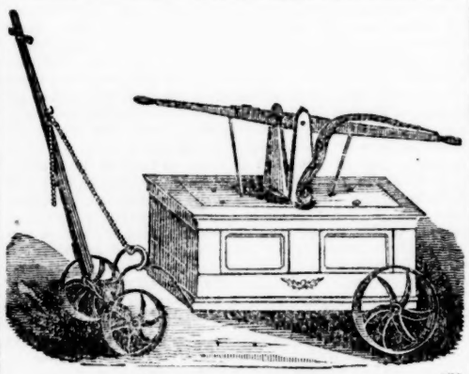
This account of the size of the serpent doubtless seen by Preble, is in singular accordance with that given to the writer by an intelligent officer of the navy, more than twenty years since. On that occasion, the serpent was seen quite near, for fully an hour, and once was viewed under water, as it passed beneath the boat. The writer's informant said it was his opinion that the animal was nearer one hundred and fifty, than one hundred feet in length, and he supposed him to be of the size of a wine-pipe.

There appears an indisposition in the human mind to acknowledge that others have seen that which chance has concealed from our own sight. Travellers are discredited and derided merely because they relate facts that lie beyond the circle of the common acquisitions. As respects marine serpents, they are well known to exist, the merest physical tyro living, being familiar with the fact that there are water-snakes. This being admitted, the philosopher should have no difficulty in believing, in their substance, the accounts that have been published, well authenticated, of the appearance of sea serpents. The animals of the ocean are known to exceed those of the land in magnitude, and the difference in size between the boa constrictor or the anaconda, and the one hundred and fifty feet of the sea serpent, is not so great as that between the mammoth and the whale. —*Cooper, in Graham's Magazine.*

Solemn.—The force of habit was remarkably exemplified recently in Kentucky, on the occasion of a funeral. The bereaved wife, and a few neighbors, sat waiting the arrival of the people, all solemnly idle. The widow, becoming very uneasy, after sitting a few moments, cried out, "Betty, fetch me my knitting—*I may as well take a few stitches while the crowd is gathering.*"

Lucid.—"Father wants you to send him two yards of black broadcloth; he do n't care what color it is, and when he kills his pig last week, he'll pay you what you owe him."

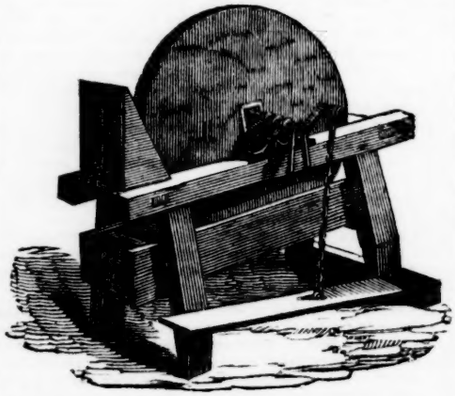
An editor at the west insinuates that the head of one of his contemporaries has something running in it besides ideas. The inuendo is a most diabolical one.



SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 14. 51 and 52 N. Market street.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and tearing the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub oil low is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.